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WASHINGTON.

A LONG SESSION PROBABLE. REITHER BRANCH OF CONGRESS IN ANY HASTE-GENERAL SHERMAN IN THE EAST AGAIN-MR.

BLAINE PROSTRATED. The House debated the Colorado contest yesterday, and then adjourned until Wednesday. The Senate did little besides receive a few new bills, which were introduced on financial and general subjects. The Spofford-Kellogg case was considered in the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee yesterday, both contestants being present. The hearing will be resumed to-day. The Foreign Committee of the Senate discussed the foreign appointments by the President, but intends to take time before reporting on them. It is thought the present session will last until December. General Sherman is back from the West, and is writing a report. Senator Blaine is confined to the house by a sudden fit of sickness. Controller Knox will ask Congress to abolish the two-cent check stamp, and the tax on bank

THE HOUSE GOING SLOW. TESTERDAY'S INCONCLUSIVE DEBATE-APPLICATIONS FOR COMMITTER POSITIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRIBONE.] Washington, Oct. 22 .- The House spent another day upon the Colorado case. Without reaching a conclusion, it adjourned over until Wednesday. There is no doubt that one motive which controlled the adjournment was the desire of a great many members to witness a race between very celebrated herses at the Pimlice Course, near Baltimore, tomorrow. The Southern member loves a horse race. and the temptation was too great. There are eleven more members on the list to speak on the Colorado case, and unless some way is fixed for closing the debate, a vote cannot be taken even on Wednesday. The debate to-day, although participated in by men of prominence on both sides, was simply a repetition of arguments with which the public has already be-

people, of course, pretend to know a great deal not altogether, based upon shrewd guesses, and not | personal observation its actual condition. The Genappointment may be postponed even later than that. Congressmen are not, as a general thing, very delicate about indicating to the Speaker upon it is reported that fifty members at least have be completed in time. stready intimated to Mr. Randall, where they would will continue until about the 1st of December.

ich Congressional delegation, has had no effect whatever in lessening the number of applicants. As

Crowds composed principally of office-holders, Crowds composed principally of office-helders, both men and women, have until now filled the lobby of the House in the rear of the Speaker's chair, to as to render the passage to and from the hall difficult, while others, having no legitimate business on the floor, have obtained admission through the contresy of members. With a view to remedy these evils, a system of passes has been adopted, and went into effect to-day. They have been distributed with circumspection to a comparatively few who have business with members, the latter being informed by card of the presence of their visitors in the lobby, where they await interviews. Gentlemen connected with the press find no difficulty in being accommodated.

THE FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS. THE SENATE COMMITTEE IN NO BURRY ABOUT THEM

[DY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] Washington, Oct. 22,-The Committee on Foreign Relations held a long session to-day, in which the nominations of General Noyes to Paris, Professor Lowell to Spain, Mr. Kasson to Austria, Mr. Stevens to Norway and Sweden, Mr. Osborne to Chili, Mr. Halliard to Benzil, Mr. Fish to Switzerland, and Professor Langston to Havti, were considered. No action was taken on any of these nominations, save be reported favorably for confirmation. In regard to the others, the members of the committee express a desire to make further inquiry before taking definite action. The committee seem to be in no haste as to the confirmation of the appointees. The same disposition is felt in the other committee toward the Executive nominations now pending before them. A member of the Administration remarked to-day that if the Senate saw fit to reject any of their nominations they had a perfect right to do so and others could probably be found to fill the places; but that Congress must assume the responsibility, as the Igentlemen nominated are both reputable and influential, and it will probably be discovered that there are some in-

MR BLAINE ILL.

A SEVERE CHILL WHICH CONFINES HIM TO HIS BED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] arrangements to start for his home in Maine this morning, to see his daughter, who was wounded in the head by the accidental discharge of a pistol; but he was prevented by illness, which, though quite serious, is by no means threatening. For several weeks Mr. Blaine has been superintending the repair and refurnishing of his house in this city. The house has been without fires, and the Senator has been getting his meals outside. The sudden change in the weather from Summer heat to severe cold. and the sudden shock by the news of his daughter's accident, in addition to the malarious condition of the atmosphere, gave the Senator a severe chill last night, and he has been unable to leave his bed since. To-night he was dozing, although he had a heavy fever. His physicians say he will not be able to leave his house for two or three days.

BANK TAXATION.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF CONTROLLER ENGX. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 .- One of the most important recommendations of Controller Knox's report will be a renewal of that made last year for the repeal of the provision of law imposing a tax of onehalf of one per cent annually upon the average amount of deposits held by the National Banks, and also of the one requiring the affixing of a two cent stamp upon bank checks. The first of these taxes is held by the Controller to be different in principle from any other imposed by the United States Goverament. Usually the property and credits only of individuals and corporations are taxed, and they are allowed to deduct their debts from their assets before making their returns for taxation; but in this tase the Government actually taxes the debts of National Panks as well as its capital stock not in-

rested in United States bonds. The Controller showed last year that this tax,

when taken in connection with those imposed by State laws, is greater than the banks could possibly afford to pay. The taxes upon National Banks were primarily imposed for the purpose of paying the ex-penses of the Controller's Office. Those expenses from the organization of the system to July 1, 1876, amounted to little more than \$1,000,000, while the amount of taxes paid upon circulation during the same time, omitting those upon deposits and capital stock, was almost \$34,000,000. The total amount of taxation upon banking capital, imposed both by National and State authorities, ranges from about 312 to 4710 per cent. The injustice of the tax upon deposits is greatly increased by the fact that the banks in the principal cities, have, for four years banks in the principal cities, have, for four years past, held large amounts of currency, as dead weight, which greatly augments the nominal amount of deposits reported by them. Controller Knox, in his last report, called attention to the fact that there is no provision of law for disposing of this excess, either by funding, as originally authorized by the legal-tender act, or by redemption in specie, either of which would reduce the amount of circulation. The banks have thus held a large amount of money which could not be used at remunerative rates, but upon which they have been obliged to pay heavy taxes to the Government.

ment.

The United States is receiving, according to Mr. Knox's report of last year, a revenue from the banks which is more than equal to the taxes pand by them before the war, while the States have for several years been increasing the burden, which previously were as great as could be borne. This has caused many of the National banking institutions of the country to surrender their circulation and engage in private banking.

oriently to sarrender their respectively. It is believed the onerous character of these taxes, especially that upon deposits, will be made so apparent to Congress during the coming Winter that a bill will be passed by both Houses, and signed by the President, relieving the banking institutions from a portion of their present burdens of taxation.

SHERMAN'S RETURN.

THE GENERAL'S HEALTH IMPROVED BY HIS TOUR IN THE WEST-HE FAVORS A VIGOROUS INDIAN POLICY.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.]

Washington, Oct. 22.—General Sherman returned this morning from his four months' journey through the Indian country. In conversation with a friend, to-day, he said that the trip was undertaken in order that he might study the Indian question more thoroughly than would otherwise have been possible. members of Congress any information in regard to He deired a better understanding of its bearing upon the arrangement of the House committees. Some the interests of the army. He was also desirons to see and learn for himself the wants and capacities of about them, but their knowledge is principally, if the army in the West, and to be able to know from upon positive information. As the House adjourned | eral will probably submit to the Secretary of War, to-day, to meet on Wednesday, of course the com- as soon as he has prepared it, a full report. He will s cannot be announced before then, and their | give the results of his observation, and set forth his views on the army question and the management of the Indians. This paper will probably be transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of War, as a which committees they would like to serve, and | document accompanying his annual report, should it

General Sherman has always been in favor of a like to be placed. It is said that about twenty of very vigorous policy toward the Indians upon the them have asked for positions upon the Ways and | frontier, Hefavors extending to the white people and Means Committee. Mr. Randall's manner of treat- | their property, as well as the property of the United ing applicants for good places upon this committee | States, full and ample military protection from the is a very happy one. He does not make promises to | depredations of hostile Indians. While he is not acverybody, as some former Speakers have done, and | tually in favor of a fighting policy toward the Inyet he treats his fellow-members so politely and re- dians instead of one of feeding them, he has always spectfully that none of them are offended by his re- advocated the theory that the army should have full fusal or neglect to give them assurances. The indi- control of the Indian question. General Sherman catious grow stronger every day that the session | said, to-day, that he believes the Indian troubles in Oregon, Nevada, and the other States and Terri-The widely published notice that only one appointment under the Doorkeeper will be assigned to be at an end. Whatever might be said, the army has certainly done its duty nobly. A long interview between the General and the Secreepposed to these the present incumbents are engaged | tary of War took place this morning. It is learned that the Administration is at a loss to determine what disposition shall be made of Chief Joseph and his band, now that they have been caught. General Sherman says that Joseph fought in a Christian manner, not taking scalps or mutifating the dead, and that he is not in favor of putting him to death. He is, however, opposed to releasing Joseph, and allowing him to return to Oregon. The culef knows lowing him to return to Oregon.

too much of that country, and may again become
troublesome.
General Sherman's health has been greatly im-

> LOUISIANA'S SENATORS. SPOFFORD'S CREDENTIALS TAKEN UP PROMPTLY IN

Washington, Oct. 22.-Senator Mitchell received from Senator Morton, to-day, an important docuent. It may be remembered that at the executive ses leges and Elections voted to report in favor of the admission of ex-Governor Kellogg to represent in part the prepare the report. The Schate adjourned before this document was submitted, and without action upon it. out Senator Morton wrote the report, and it was to-day received from him by the acting chairman of the comcommittee will readopt the report as prepared by Sepator

Morton, and urge his admission upon the Senate.

The Democrats in the Senate expressed fear on Friday that the Priveleges and Elections Committee would be disposed to trifle with the Spofford case, and would postpone it. The laugh was upon the Democrate to day The committee summoned Judge Spofford and ex-Gover nor Keilogg before them this morning, for argument of their respective cases, but Spofford, himself, entered a plea for postponement. The proceedings in committee

Mr. Kellogg, in response to the committee's formal in quiry as to what, if any, evidence he desired to present and whether he desired to be heard in regard to the title to the seat, submitted a written statement, claiming that that he was duly elected by a legal Government of the State of Louisiana, but that, if the committee should decide to hear testimony concerning the subsequent revelutionary events in Louisiana, he will be prepared to furnish testimony concerning them. The written state ment submitted by Mr. Kellogg, in conclusion says:

mittee should decide to investigate the organized violence and unlawful consourcy against the State Government of Louiseana, which in its flast stages deprived one branch of the Lexislature of the querum whom it mad during the first part of the session, and which ultimately overthrew by revolutionary process the lawful Government of the State, or if the committee should near estimous as to either of these matters in behalf of the gentlemen claiming the seat to which I am entitled, then, and in either of these cases, I shall, of course, ask the committee to take the teatinony relating to these matters, which I shall promptly tender to them. I cannot make my reply to your communication more explicit than this until I shall know what range of testimony les committee shall declate to adopt in regard to my title to a seat in the Scate.

Mr. Spofford or apply and briefly argued that events subsequent to the alleged election of Mr. Kellogg, clearly nanifest a decision by the people of Louisiana that the Kellorg Government was not a legal Government, and that the committee is bound to take judicial notice of the merging of the two rival Legislatures into one, which was acquiesced in by all the people of the State, and hence must accept the people's decision as final and con-clusive. He, therefore, opposed the taking of any more

Mr. Hill thereupon offered the following preamble and resolution for adoption by the committee as its re

The controversies heretofore existing in the Louisiana, as to which of two rival bodies was the Legis-lature of that State, and as to which of two rival cial-ants was the Governor of said State, having been settled by the State itself since the last adjournment of the enate: Resolved, That the Senate do recognize and accept said

Pending action; upon this, Mr. Hoar officred the following:

Resolved, That the parties be heard to-morrow morning, as they prefer, and that either party be permitted to refer to the documents described by Mr. Kellogg in his written communication to the committee; the question

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1877. whether any evidence, and what, be admissible, being re- GAMBETTA'S GREAT SPEECH.

Unanimously agreed to, and the committee adjourned unt'l to-morrow morning.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. ANOTHER COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The bill introduced in the Senate, to-day, by Mr. Matthews, of Ohio, for the distribution of the ba ance of the Geneva award, provides for a revival of the "Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims." Its members to be selected by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. It makes it their duty to receive and examine all claims presented within six directly resulted from damage done on high seas by any Confederate eruisers high seas by any Confederate cruisers during the late rebellion, including vessels and
cargoes attacked or taken on the high seas and
pursued therefrom, although destroyed within four
miles of shore, except such claims as were provided for
by the law of 1874. The judgments of the commissioners,
together with 5 per cent interest from the respective
dates of loss, are to be paid by the Secretary of the
Treasury out of the "Geneva Fund" in full, unless the
balance of the fund should prove insufficient, in which
event they are to be paid in ratable proportion. Tae bill
also provides that if any one of the owners of a vessel
should die a ciaim in behalf of himself and the other
owners of the same vessel, it should be deemed a full
legal presentation for al; but the judgments must be
entered separately to each party proving his interest.

A SILVER BILL BY SENATOR JONES. The full text of the "Silver Dollar Bill," ined to-day by Senator Jones, of Nevada, is as fol-

lows:
A bill to authorize the coinage of a dollar of 412½ grains standard silver, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, there shall be, from time to time, coined at mints of the United States, conformably in all respects to law, a silver dollar, the standard weight of which shall be 412½ grains, troy. And any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any coinage mint, or at the a-say effice in New-York, to be coined into dollars for his ben-fit, upon the same terms and conditions as gold buillen is deposited for coinage under existing law; and.

law; and,

Be it further enacted, That said com shall be a legaltender, at its nominal value, for all sums, in all payments
of dots, both public and private, excepting such as
under existing contracts are expressed therein to be
otherwise nayable; and,

Be it further enacted, That no charge shall be made for
coining standard silver bullion into dollars authorized by
this act.

MILEAGE FOR THE SUPREME COURT. There is a movement among those who feel a particular interest in the affairs of the Supreme Court of the United States, to oring about such legislation as shall charge to the public treasury the fare of the Justices for travelling to and from the sessions of the court, their judicial duties. The argument is that of all the officers of the Government, there are none more officers of the Government, there are none more justly entitled to their entire salaries, undiminished by such expenditures, than the Justices of this Court. They not only spent the days of the assion in hearing cames, but their hights in preparing opin ons to sustain the decisions made, thus working more hours out of the twenty-four, by at least one-nat, than Memners of Courtess. Besides, during the vacation, they are engaged much of the time in the business of their circuit. As an illustration of the expense they later, out of their own pockets, it is sale that Mr. Justice Fleid travels in the course of the year, in the ordinary course of his official duties, about 9,0-90 miles. A system of mireage is claimed to be a just council for their.

GOVERNMENT INTERESTS IN PACIFIC ROADS. It is reported that Jay Gould will visit Washwith the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the relations between the Union Pacific Railroad and toe Government week, compleined, apparently with justice, that heretohave accurably made. The interests of the Government in the Land Grant roads are very great, but the Government directors, after careful anunal examinations of the property, have submitted reports, many of which con-Congressional documents never to be considered or rea bureau in the Interior Department which shall have charge of this subject, and to which all such reports shall be submitted and that measures be taken to direct the attention of Congress to such matters as may require

MR. THORNBURGH MISREPRESENTED

in some degree missepresented in the accounts of Re-publican Conference at Secretary Sherman's house. He may be feebly translated ead, but is a word much Tennessee as disorganized, for it is not; Tennessee master-General Key on Pos. Office matters, but they do not consult with him on the best means of building up the Republican party, because he is a Democrat, as he always has been; when they desire to talk on such subjects they have to go around, or over him, to the Preshient. In answer to a question, he said that when the insults.

CHEROKEE DELEGATES IN THE CITY. William P. Ross and H. T. Landrum, Delegates to the Cherokee Nation, called upon the President day and presented their views respecting the condition of their Nation, and generally of the tribes living to the Indian Territory. The Delegates expressed themserves as greatly pleased with the results of their interview. They came away feeling that the President was t that the Government complies with its treaty obliga-tions, and will do wintever it can to promote the educa-tion and prosperity of the civilized and semi-civilized

AN UNCALLED FOR DEFICIENCY.

The Post Office Department will ask for a deficiency appropriation of \$284,000 for the last fiscal year, on account of salaries alone. As salaries of Postmasters are fixed by law, and are not in any respect left must, of course, be due to short appropriations. Post-muster General Key says that Congress was fully in-formed that there would be a deficiency when the last appropriation bills were under consideration, and that it was not in any respect the fault of the Department.

> WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 22, 1877.

The Democratic members of Cougress do not at present entemplate unother caucus, and Representative Clymer, ne Charman, sees no necessity for one. The estimates for carrying the inland mails for the

oming year are \$20,889,270 93, an increase over the stimates for the current year of \$2,030,297. It is confidently believed that the Cabinet to-morrow call finally dispose of all questions regarding the impor-

tent Treasury appointments to be made in New-York City, and that the administions will be sent to the Senate without further delay. Judge G. W. Paschal, formerly of Texas but now a esident of Washington, was supposed to be in a dying ondition last night, but this morning he slightly radied tis not inought by his friends that he can recover, as is the age is congestion of the lungs.

als discusse is congestion of the lungs.

Senator Mitchell, Acting Chairman of the Privileges and Elections Committee, has received a telegram from Governor Burbank, dated Indianapolis, to-day, which says: "Senator Merton is a little better than when I

An examination of the Internal Revenue Collector's office in the Taird Georgia District, made upon the request of the Collector, has revealed a deficiency in that flice of about \$4,300, caused by illegal action of a sub-rdinate official. The Commissioner has directed that the deficiency be made good, and has instructed Con-ector Fannin to proscente the officer was caused the

A case from Indiana was decided by the Supreme A case from Indiana was decided by the Supreme Court to-day, which turned upon the question whether or not the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, as counsel in the court below, had been guilty of such an irregularity in chancery practice as withined the decree. The Court found that an appearance by him in the first instance as counsel for the company, and subsequently for the trustee of the company (Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad Company), in a forectiosure suit, did not present any improper or questionable practice, and affirmed the decree. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

The consular clerk of the Consulate of the United States at Lyons, France, in a report on the commerce of a decrease in the exports to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1877, as compared with the preceding year, of \$1,522,835, which is a decrease of 15 per cent. The decrease in silk goods alone was 15 per cent. The decrease in silk goods alone was \$1.731.370—more than one-fifth of the whole export of these manufactures. An increase in the export of raw silk to the United States of ever half a million dollars more than the entire export of the previous year), is noted.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD. HANNIBAL, Mo. Oct. 22 .- Sidney McWilliams took peaceable possession of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and all its general offices, this morning, as rer. He telegraphed orders to all agents and officers ske their luture reports to him, notifying them of the intment of D. Muuson as general agent, and John

SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE ADDRESSED. MILITARY AT HAND IN GREAT FORCE-THE ADVIN-ISTRATION PRESS INDIGNANT AND OFFENSIVE-POPULAR EIGHTS DECLARED TO BE IN DANGER BY THE ORATOR-AN ELOQUENT ALLUSION TO THERS-M. GREVY EULOGIZED-CLERICALISM

OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Oct. 11.-As the day fixed for the French elections draws nigh, the interest of French politics omes so immeasurably greater than any purely English interest, that I may be allowed to return to that subject. I hoped to have been in Paris to hear could not go, I must content myself with giving some account-not of the scene, but of the speech-as published in the Republican journals of Paris. The English papers, which certainly cannot be accused of indifference on this subject or ill-will to M. Gambetta, print an inadequate report of the speech, owing, I suppose, to the difficulty of getting a full account over the wires. Nor is this, let me say at once, a speech best suited to give one who has never heard M. Gambetta respected on account of the purity of his past life a sufficient notion of his oratorical power at its highest. His manifesto, a short paper, which you have doubtless published, is more full of that eloquence which comes from passion half suppressed and half expressed; a passion that counts for something in every great orator's power, and for much with Gam betta. This is an argumentative speech. Gambetta is master of many styles; this, to make a rough comparison, is more in the manner of Webster than in the manner of Clay. It will be most liked by those who are most eager for a clear statement of the issues of this contest as seen by the leader of the Republicans of France. Seven thousand people listened to the speech.

Seven regiments, just out of ear-shot, in the great barracks hard by the circus where the meeting assembled, were held in the leash. The slightest disturbance, the least excitement in the streets that should give the Government its long-sought pretext, and the soldiers would have been let toose. Then we should once more have seen society saved. But, though the seven thousand were, in great part, M. Gambetta's constituents of Belleville, everything passed off quictly. I don't know whether the name Belleville has become a synonym on your side of the water, as it has on this, for turbulent democracy. It is so fraught with menace in the minds of peaceable people that the mere an-nonnecement of the gathering set half Europe in a flutter. For Europe has an intense concern in the coming elections, and an intense dread of any incident that should rouse the timblity of French Conservatives, and imperil a Republican success. It was a "private" meeting. No public meeting to discuss public affairs can be held in France during the five days immediately preceding an election. Such is the law, and so solicitous is the Government to secure to the citizen a period of repose and reflection before he actually deposits his vote in the urn. But a private meeting is always in order, and legal privacy is secured by issuing personal invitations. Every man who gained entrance to the building on Tuesday had a card containing a printed invitation addressed to himself. If the name were left blank, the meeting would cease to be private, and a Commissary of Police would soon find an excuse for dispersing it. But the organization of the Republicans is too perfect to allow of such mistakes. I near that the applications for tickets was double the number that could be granted. M. Paul Cassagnae's paper informs its readers that M. Gambetta collected at the Myers Circus "a certain number" of auditors; that his speech was "tiresome, but not very instructive, because we know all that M. Gambetta Representative Thornburgh says that he was | can teach us of his extraordinary impudence;" and more offensive than this. Another Bonapartist journal explains M. Gambetta's moderation by saying that "he was afraid "-the quoted words being the title of the article. Such are the amenities of the French Imperialist toward the most eminent of his political opponents. With these specimens let us leave them, and see what it is that provokes such

the first few sentences. It is not a speech devoted to the denunciation of the 16th May, and of all the outrages that have followed it. That has been well done by the press. It is an attempt to discover the real meaning and character of the elections, the double character they bear, and the interests at stake. If we accept M. Gambetta's view, it is nothing less than universal suffrage itself which is in jeopardy, and with it the principles of the French Revolution. It was to obtain from universal suffrage itseif its own condemnation that the act of May 16 was committed; but how? Sixteen months ago, universal suffrage chose an immense majority of Republicans to defend, organize and develop the Republic. The Representatives so chosen have been ignominiously dismissed by the Executive, sent back to their ele tors, and those electors for five months past subjected by this same executive power to every sort of administrative pressure; plied with all the influences of fear, of intimidation, of corruption, in order to induce them to reject their own representatives, and to submit to the will of the Executive; of an Executive openly proclaiming that if the decision of the people be adverse to the will of the Executive it shall go for nothing. That is to make war on universal suffrage; and for the people to ratify and approve such an attack on its liberties, would demonstrate their unfitness to possess them; universal suffrage would have abdicated; the reign of minorities would have arrived; and whoever should pretend that he was invested with a mission independently of the nation-a "providential" mission, independent of and superior to public reason—that man would go safely jusqu' au bout, since then the people would have given him permission to do as he pleased.

Such a thesis as this, however it may strike others, is almost a commonplace in France among Republicans. The only qualification French Democrats have ever set to the authority of universal suffrage is this: that it cannot abdicate; that it cannot vote itself a master. This you will find set forth with great ingenuity by M. Louis Blanc in his " Questions de Demain." The use which Gambetta makes of it is also ingenious. Not one of his hearers would question the soundness of the political maxims built on this theory; what they would admire and applaud in the speech is the force with which they are stated, and the multitude of illustrations with which the idea is developed. What strikes you in reading the first half of the speech, is the dexterity with which the memory of Thiers and the future of M. Grevy as Chief Magistrate of France are associated with such a topic. As these are, perhaps, the two topics most fresh to Americans, I will abridge, or quote the substance of what is said on them. What has kept us all quiet during the past five

months? asks M. Gambetta; to what do we owe that spectacle of moderation, wisdom, good sense, and patience under multitudinous provocations, which have won for the French Republicans the respect, admiration, and sympathy of Europe and America? What but the certainty that the 14th cision of universal suffrage would make itself known, and must be respected when given? And what was its first manifestation? "Was it not," cried the orator, "to universal suffrage that you desired to render open homage, on the day when an illustrious man, an eminent citizen died, leaving of October would arrive, that the voice of the peo-

ideas! Did you not wish that that memorable day. when a whole people accompanied a single coffin, that day of public mourning, to resemble a great national solemnity f Was not that universal suffrage making its first electoral demonstration, in anticipa-

tion of that of the 14th October ?" That same day gave a pledge to the future. Around that coffin a political act was accomplished; by the side of that tomb the safety of the Republic was secured. The men who followed that great man to his grave were his former ministers; his political friends, old and new; when they had passed through that vast population of deeplymoved and respectful mourners, one great patriotic M. Gambetta's speech on Tuesday evening, but as I idea took possession of all hearts under the impression of that solemn silence, a silence more eloquent than any speech. The eulogy on the leader we had lost was pronounced by the man best fitted to continue his patriotic work, to uphold the alliances he had founded, to strengthen the precious union he had

> may present, on the one hand, as a pattern of moderation and prudence, and on the other as a model of fidelity and honor-that man is M. Jules Grévv. It is the fashion among the enemies of the Repub lie to say that M. Grévy is only Gambetta's man of straw, and that he is neither a strong man himself nor sincerely respected by Gambetta. But there is no want of hearty sincerity in the eulogy which M. Gambetta publicly pronounces on M. Grévy, or in the scorn with which he dismisses his calumniators. I have hardly space for the passage devoted to the hirelings of the official press, but I will give the

> established, to found at last the government of

opinion by opinion, of the country by the country.

That man, so influential by his character, so justly

conclusion of that on M. Grévy: "We have, it appears, dukes whom we don't recognize, and misunderstood marquises who have no red heels to their shoes, but who have traversed many countries, and dwelt in castles and fortresses, for reasons which were something besides political. It is these gentlemen who have undertaken to say to France, in speaking of a man like M. Grévy, that he is unknown to his country, and a perfectly ordinary, commonplace character. With the heedlessness which enables them to forget their own peccadilloes, they forget that this citizen has been known for thirty years as one of the first among the first of the Republican party; that, during the most troubled period of our recent history, he was one of the usen listened to by the Constituent Assembly of 1818; that from the very first hour, without discussion, by acclamation, as a mark of respect to the sole candidate pointed out by his past history, he was elevated to the presidency of the National Assembly of 1871, not for a short time, but for more than two years, and that it only depended on himself to have kept the post longer. In that great office, he was the first of Frencamen, the depositary of that national severeignty which the Assembly so londly asserted—and which enables them to forget their own peccadilloes, of which it came near making the singular use that

And M. Gambetta not only puts forward in these express terms and with this cordial enlogy the candidature of M. Grevy; he suppresses his own no less decisively. "I have wished for nothing and sought for nothing but to remain the representative of an idea. * * * I am what I am, a Republican, born a Republican-and I take pleasure in repeating it, since it disturbs our adversaries-but a Republican who has a right to speak of the studies and the unceasing toil to which he devoted himself. I should like to see these who consider me a man of leisure or a man of pleasure, themselves at work; I should like to see them for a few hours only at the task which I have imposed on myself; you might calculate how such all their abilities and energies really amount to?

There is a bit of autobiography. As for power, adds M. Gambetta-and you will remember he is not yet forty-" we all agree that it is to be bestowed a him who best deserves it by his services. Before I accept it, I mean to earn it, and I will accept it from my fellow-citizens if ever I am worthy of it." But this s no moment, he continues, for such discussion; in this supreme hour, it is the existence of univer-

the best of it untouched From end to end it is linked together with a logic of iron. I do not condense; I only indicate the points of it. The peril to universal suffrage demonstrated, the question, who put it in perilf is asked and answered. The official candidatures are examined; Legitimist hero, Orleanist there, Bonapartist almost everywhere; Republicans nowhere; not one Republican in all France recommended by the Presideat of the Republic. The thrue sections of the coalition of the 16th May hate each the other, but all hate the Republic more. They agree to a truce among themselves the better to comount the common enemy, the Republic. They offer, at the most, a truce of three years; to be followed by a convol-sion. Between the three there is that one the off hatred to the Republic—and there is another. The hand that draws them together is the hand of Clericalism. It is the Ultramontane conspiracy, in which lies the greatest peril of all; the one danger at which the country may fairly tremble; the faction which puts the Church before France, and which would set Europe in flames to restore the Temporal Power. Their last hope is in France. Austria has shaken off the yoke of the Concordat. Italy has emancipated herself. Spain itself has dealt blows at the Ultramontanes. Germany wars upon them. Holland and England stand fast against their eneroschments. Their sole leanist there, Bonapartist almost everywhere; Re-Spain itself has dealt blows at the Ultramontanes, formany wars upon them. Holland and England stand fast against their eneronehinents. Their sole hope is France, and it is they who seek by the act of the 16th May to subdue France to their will and to make of this great country the tool of the Vatican. What Europe most dreads at this moment is to see France fall into the hands of the agents of Ultramontanism, of Theocracy, and of the Syllabus, "My dear follow citizens, what we have to look in the face is the question, that on the morrow of the election the beaten party must be not only one or another polifical faction hostile to the Republic, but the party which leads all the others by the hand, which covers all, which disciplines the Republic, but the hand, which covers all, which disciplines and pushes them on to the struggle; which we have learned to regard as the great enemy of all. We have said before now—Clericalism; that is the ene-

So closes what we call the campaign. The Government has done its best to evoke the red spectre, but, so far as one can judge, has frightened few people. M. Gambetta is still confident that there will e a great Republican victory—that the 363 will go back 400. He pledges himself afresh to that figure as the result of his best information. People in England think him too sanguine; so do some of his own party in France. But M. Gambetta is beyond doubt the best informed man in all France in respect to electoral matters. He is served by men who have no interest in deceiving him, whereas the Government puts a premium on good news from its subordinates, and directly discourages all gloomy reports. The Republicans have never been so perfectly organized; they have never had a better cause nor a better leader. If they do not win, we shall all be tempted to say that France deserves to be ruled by priests and to take orders from the barracks. It would be unjust to say it, and its injustice will, I believe, be proved before this letter reaches you, by the electical of a decisive Republican majority. G. W. S. England think him too sanguine; so do some

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 22,—The bark Geo. Peake, from Liverpool to Charlottelown, put into Canao. Saturday, with a portion of the crew in a state of muttoy. Eight of the sallors are in irons.

PHITSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22.-Three sons of Wm.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS

COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR GLASGOW. UPWARD OF 233 LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST-VALIANT EFFORTS MADE TO RESCUR THE

GLASGOW, Monday, Oct. 22, 1877

An explosion occurred to-day at a colliery in High lantyre, near this city, and caused large loss of life, The latest particulars from High Blantyre show that 233 men descended into the mines this morning. None of these except one, who was working near the shaft at the time of the explosion, had been rescued up to a late hour this morning. Very little hope of rescuing the men is entertained as the explosion occurred at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the exploring parties had to relinquish their efforts in one pit at four in the afternoon because of the poisonous gases. At pit (the colliery comprising two pits with communication between them) a faint knocking had been heard, but so far it has been impossible to reach the bottom of the shaft, in consequence of the volumes of gas, and the destruction of the wooden work and hoisting apparatus by the explosion, A special train was sent to bring the injured to the Glasgow Infirmary, but it has returned, no one having been got out alive.

WORK RESUMED AT THE FIRST PIT.

GLASGOW, Oct. 22-9 P. M The explorers have resumed operations at the first pit. They report forty corpses lying at the foot of the first shaft.

THE SANTO DOMINGO REVOLT

HAVANA, Oct. 22 .- News from Santo Dosingo to the 12th instant, has been received. Puerto Piato has been reoccupied by the Government troops The rebels were encamped in the suburbs of the city. HAVANA, Oct. 20.-Reports from Hayti represent that

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH EXHIBITION, Pauls, Monday, Oct. 22, 1877.

The principal building on the Champs de Mars and the Trocadero for the Exhibition of 1878, have been completed, and the arrangement of the interior has began. Great progress has been made in various vor tions of the fereign department, particularly the British,

THE NEWMARKET BACES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 22, 1877. The Newmarket Houghton Meeting began to-day with the race for the Criterion Stakes, the principal event on the programme. Tals deah of six furlange brought out a field of eight youngsters. The winner was

PIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Advices from Cape Town October 2, by way Madeira, state that a war has begun in Transkel be-seen the Gal-has and British and their native allies.

The scene of conflict is apparently the estern boundary of Cafforia. This country is a cor siderable distance from Transvanl, where content, and an outbreak might have been expected.

A TRAIN WRACKER'S ATTEMPT.

ORIO AND MISSISSIPPL

Sr. Louis, Oct. 22 .- When the passenger "in this supreme hour, it is the existence of universal suffrage which is endangered, the existence of political liberty, of the republican form of government—let us have done with this talk about competition between two men." Which may stand for answer to the speech of the Dine de Broglie, the same evening: a speech which, from beginning to end, recognizes nothing but a struggle between Marshal MacMahon on one side and M. Gambetta on the excepting the engine and one sieeper. The her.
I must deny myself the pleasure of giving further ovster car was crushed, and the other extracts from this admirable speech, though I leave all more or less injured. The passengers, the rail had been elevated with a Jack-acrew, and that implement left under it to keep it up; also, that the rail poured to be to throw the truin into two eatlie-guarda close by, but, fortunately, it took the opposite direction, and the core plunged

THE ALBANY FORGER.

WILLIAM S. TAYLOR'S ILLEGAL WAY OF EADSING MONEY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22 .- William S. Taylor, a produce commission merchant, of this city, has been detected in a series of forgeries. He forged the names Strong, to notes for about \$35,000, and obtained the money in various sums from four of our city banks. No arrest has yet been made, and Taylor remains at home awaiting further developments. The cause of nestownfall is said to be speculations in stocks.

THE PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY FRAUDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.-John S. Morton, inte president of the Market Street Passenger Railway harge of perjury in swearing falsely to the annual reports of the company. The holders of the over-issued ports of the company. The moders of the over-issued stock have appended a committee to represent their interests in the court of directors. They have been accepted and will be voted for at the next election for directors. There is no desire on the part of the company nor any one cive to have the question of the over-issue actiled in any other than an amerable shape, and all stock for which an equivalent value was paid will be recognized.

HIGHWAYMEN IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22,-As Edwin W. Ober, cashier of the East New-York Shoe Company, was on his way to the factory this afternson with a box containing several thousand dollars to pay off the bands, he was attacked by two men who threw cavenue popper in his eyes and endeavored to secure the maney. Ober re-sisted and the highwaymen fied, leaving the box in his

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 22.—Bradford, McCos & Co., mber dealers, have failed; liabilities over \$100,000. NEW-ORLEANS, Ln., Oct. 22, -The Keyser Opposi-on Tow-boat Line has failed. The boats are in the hands of

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 22,-Mrs. Alice, the wife Howard's Collins, of Collinsville, and Kaler of Mrs. Res.

of Howard's Collins, Oct. 222-315. Area, the wife ferry Coor, the authorsa, died to-day.

QUEDEC, Oct. 22.—The ship Lake Superior has been arrested at the instance of the owners of the Norwegian bark Adentin, who claims 559 damages for the recent colling to between the two vessels in the Traverse.

READING, Penn., Oct. 22.—The jury impunel ed for the trial of thirty seven rioters was discharged to day, on account of the bias of a jury. Two nea, who had picaled guilty to burning the Lebaton Valley bridge, were semenced to five years in privan, and fixed \$1,000 each. QUEBEC, Oct. 22.-The steamship Lake Megantic,

in Liverpool, which brought out a number of cathle in vis-on of the Dominion Ack, regarding the importation of cat-from prohibited co. mirica, was obliged to leave the animals we at quarantine. She will have to take them back to Eu-e on her return trip, rope on her return trip,

PITTSTON, Penn., Oct. 22.—The employees of the seven colliertes that resumed in this place at an advance of tenper cent, have been notified of a reduction in stages of this amount. The miners are at work today, but under protest, and strong manifestations of disple sure that may assume a violent nature before the end of the week.